The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 1726

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29. 1740.

THERE is nothing amazes me more than the Airs of Conſequence ſome People give themſelves, and the high Titles they would fain aſſume, and that without ſo much as pretending to ſhew any juſt Claim to any Degree of Reverence at all. The Reader will eaſily perceive, that I the Talkers and Writers for the Oppoſition, who conſtantly telling us that we are a Free People; and put in the ſame Breath, if we do not yield an implicit Obedience to whatever they are pleaſed to demand. After mature Deliberation on what their Orators have advanced in one Place, and their Scribblers in another Places, I am convinced that their true Meaning is more than this, that the People of *Great Britain* are to ſubmit their Perſons and Property to the Management of a Score or two of worthy Gentlemen, who while they are in Power call themſelves Heads of the Country Party; and their Opinions to Half the Number of profound Politicians, who will be graciouſly pleaſed to inform us, from time to time, in certain well-known News-Papers, what Degree of Religion and Loyalty it is proper for us to feel.

A very extraordinary Scheme this, and no leſs extraordinary, that ſuch as have been for many Years carrying it on, ſhould expect to be called *Patriots*. If they think being out of Power is ſufficient to entitle them to that Appellation, they may as well ſay that a Beggar is an Oppreſſor, and for the ſame Reaſon, that he does not do Things out of his Reach. That a Patriot may be out of Power, is as certain as that a Patriot may be a Power; but I do not ſee that it follows from thence, that whoever is out of Power is a Patriot. A Perſon in a low Condition may give evident Signs of Pride, and he that is out of Power may ſhow that he would make an ill Uſe of it, if he was in, and this I affirm the Oppoſition have done: Whence I conclude, that none but Madmen will call them Patriots.

The Freedom of a Senate conſiſts in every Member's being at Liberty to deliver his Sentiments, in reſpect to whatever is debated there; and this is a Liberty which, tho' it was ever claimed, I will be bold to ſay, never was enjoyed in a greater Extent than in this Kingdom this Day. The Freedom of a People, again, conſiſts in being allowed to exerciſe their Reaſon freely, in reſpect to all Subjects, eſpecially in reſpect to ſuch as are of the greateſt Importance; as alſo to expreſs the Reſult of this free Exercise of their Reaſon, in ſuch a Manner as is conſiſtent with the Safety of Society: And this too I aſſert to be as fully in the Poſſeſſion of the *Britiſh* Nation, as ever it was in that of the *Athenians, Carthaginians, Romans*, or any other free People, if People pretending to be free: For the Truth of which I appeal to the Publick.

I ſay farther, that we are indebted for this Liberty, and for the long Continuance of it amongſt us, to our Conſtitution; and that nothing can preſerve it but a high Reſpect for our Conſtitution, which, except in Words (of which no unarmed Traitors were ever ſparing) the People I ſpeak of have never ſhewn. On the contrary, they have, as in a ſubſequent Paper I ſhall prove, attempted three ſeveral times to ſubvert our Conſtitution: And tho' they have been hitherto happily prevented, yet to ſhew how far their Rage would go, they have moſt infamouſly inſinuated, that it is already ſubverted; that we are in a State of Corruption; and that, of conſequence, we have only the Shadow of Freedom: Which is going much farther than ſome Rebels, when they had neither Favour nor Mercy to expect. I wonder the Conſequences of ſo wild a Charge as this, have not been more attentively conſidered, and becauſe I think it may be of real Service to my Country, I will endeavour in a few Words to ſet them in a proper Light; and if in doing this I ſhould commit any Error, I ſhall be thankful to any impartial Man who ſhall ſet me right.

We ought in the firſt Place to conſider, that the higher any Charge is, the more clear and cogent the Proof ought to be. This is not only a Maxim in Equity, but is eſtabliſhed alſo by the Practice of our Law; which requires a more diſtinct Proof, and allows greater Advantages to the Perſon put on his Defence againſt the Charge of High Treaſon, than if he was indicted for any leſs heinous Crime. The Intent of the Legiſlature in this is, to ſecure the Honour of the Government, and the Liberty of the Subject: For as on the one hand there would be no living where Conſpirators met with Impunity, ſo on the other one muſt live very uneaſily, where Suſpicions or ſlight Evidence would be thought Proof ſufficient of one of the greateſt Crimes attended with the higheſt Puniſhments.

There is another Rule in Accuſations of a high Nature, and that is with reſpect to Perſons. The higher the Quality, the ſtronger the Proof ought to be; neither is the Reaſon of this hard to find, for the more noble a Man is, ſo much leſs Probability there is that he ſhould be guilty of an infamous Offence: And the general Rule eſtabliſh'd by our Law in this Caſe, that every Man ſhall be tried by his Peers, is grounded on this Reaſon, which ought to take place in all Caſes for the ſake of Society, which could ſcarce ſubſiſt without it. All Men who move in ſublimer Spheres are liable to Envy and Detraction, and therefore it is but juſt that they ſhould be better guarded from their Effects than ſuch as are leſs expoſed.

But if theſe Things are indiſputable, and if the Welfare of Society is ſo nearly concerned in the Iſſue of ſuch juſt and reaſonable Laws, what muſt we expect from a Charge of Corruption brought againſt, I am afraid to ſay whom, and therefore I ſhall only ſay, againſt ſuch as are three times a Week impeach'd in the *Champion*. We know well enough what the Nature of this Corruption is; they have taken ample Pains to explain it. We know that it is a Charge of the moſt heinous Nature, and that it is the higheſt Species of High-Treaſon. Ought every Private Man to be at Liberty to bring this, whenever he is tempted to it by Malice or Miſtake? We all know what Conſequences would ariſe, if the Law gave no Remedy for groundleſs Accuſations; and can we think it juſt that there ſhould be a Remedy in every Caſe but the higheſt? The famous Statute of *Scan. Mag.* provides againſt ſpreading groundleſs Reports, to the Prejudice of the great Men of the Kingdom; and the Reaſon of that is, becauſe of the Detriment this might bring to the State. But this Charge of Corruption is far more detrimental than any other falſe Report whatever, becauſe it deſtroys that Criterion on which our Peace, our Safety, our very being a Free People, depends.

If we can ſuppoſe this may be done, then we leave our Conſtitution at the Mercy of every Faction; for what Faction will neglect ſo eaſy a Weapon, if it be always at hand? But as the ſuppoſing of this manifeſtly introduces a Suppoſition, that we have little or no Concern for our Conſtitution, it follows, that it muſt be falſe. 'Tis from hence that I infer, that none but a reſtleſs, inveterate Faction, big with the baſeſt and blackeſt Deſigns, will ever attempt ſuch a Charge. If true Patriots ſaw any real Cauſe for ſuſpecting ſuch a thing, they would cautiouſly enquire, and then legally proſecute the Offenders. They would at leaſt exhibit Proofs together with their Charge, if ever they thought proper to appeal to the People, and not run away with ſuch a ſilly Opinion as this, that where demonſtrative Evidence is required on an Indictment for Petty Larceny, bare Suggeſtions ſhall be held ſufficient Ground for Conviction on a Charge, the Blackneſs of which, Words are wanting to expreſs.

The only Colour of Reaſon which can be aſſign'd, why no Puniſhment is pointed out for ſuch falſe Accuſers by our Laws is this, that the Legiſlature could not ſuppoſe there would be Men capable of ſo black an Act; the very Reaſon why, for a long Series of Years, there was no Law whereby the Burning the whole Navy of *England* was render'd penal. I muſt confeſs there is ſome Cauſe for avoiding the legal Mention of ſuch Crimes as it is ſcarce to be ſuppoſed any civilized Perſon could commit. But when once this Suppoſition appears to be falſe, and Men proclaim themſelves by their Actions more wicked than they were ſuſpected to be, the Law ought to be no longer tender; for, the Reaſon ceaſing why it was proper for it to be ſilent, it ought, for the Safety of the Innocent, to ſpeak out: I ſay, for the ſafety of the Innocent, becauſe it cannot be ſuppos'd that Men, capable of taking ſuch Steps as theſe, ſhould not be alſo capable of taking other Steps in order to bring all their Purpoſes to bear.

For Example, what ſhould hinder ſuch People as theſe from actually committing the Crime which they falſely impute to others? What Colour can Corruption receive ſo capable of giving it another Appearance in the Eye of the Vulgar, as this of guarding againſt Corruption? Was not *Judas*, who defrauded the Poor, the moſt ready to cenſure Want of Charity? We have lately ſeen in one of the Publick Papers an Article, wherein it is affirm'd, that ſeveral thouſand Pounds were miſs'd by Subſcription in a certain County, not to corrupt the People, but to hinder the Influence of Corruption, with this bold Inuendo, in *Italicks*, tack'd thereto, 'That it 'was to be hop'd ſuch a laudable Example would be 'follow'd.' Now, if in the Courſe of this long Political Diſpute, there had been any thing as ſtrong as this urged againſt the Friends of the Adminiſtration, I am confident it would have weigh'd more with any upright, conſcientious *Briton*, than all the Volumes of the *Craftſman* and his numerous Auxiliaries, becauſe it would have convinc'd him, that there was a Deſign form'd to introduce Corruption, and to bribe the poor, deluded People to truſt ſuch as found their Hopes in betraying them.

Yet theſe are they, as I ſaid at the Beginning, who give themſelves ſuch haughty Airs of Probity and Patriotiſm, and who, while they treat other Men like Publicans and Sinners, are themſelves a Sect of Political Phariſees, who ſee not the Beams in their own Eyes, tho' they appear to be ſo much diſturb'd at the Motes they pretend to behold in thoſe of their Neighbours.

Yeſterday arriv'd the Mail due from Holland.

Vienna, Dec. 14. *N. S.*

WE hear, that upon Advice of the March of ſome Pruſſian Troops to Sileſia, three Regiments of Cuiraſſiers, and ſeveral Regiments of Huſſars and Infantry, are order'd to march towards that Country and Bohemia. The Marquis de Mirepoix the French Ambaſſador, who has been here four Years, ſet out two Days ago for his Court, being to ſtop by the Way at Munich, to execute a Commiſſion at the Bavarian Court on the part of his Maſter. 'Tis reported, that Prince Charles of Lorrain will ſhortly be declar'd Vicar General of all the Queen's Dominions in Italy, and that he is to officiate in that Station as the late Prince Eugene did. The Miniſter of the Elector of Mentz has deliver'd a Letter from his Maſter to the Government of Prague, in preſence of a Notary and two Witneſſes, to invite the King of Bohemia, in quality of Elector, to repair to Francfort to aſſiſt in the Election of an Emperor.

Berlin, Dec. 24. N. S. They write from Sileſia, that on the 17th the King's Forces enter'd that Duchy, and that the King thereupon made the following ſhort Speech to the Officers:

'Gentlemen,

'I don't conſider you as my Subjects, but as my 'Friends. The Brandenbourg Troops have at all times 'given certain Marks of their unconquerable Valour. 'I ſhall be preſent at all your Enterprizes, and you ſhall 'fight under my Direction. And as for any that ſhall 'diſtinguiſh themſelves from the reſt by their Courage, 'and by their Zeal for my Service, I ſhall reward them 'not as a King but as a Father.'

Theſe Advices add, that all Communication is cut off between the Fortreſſes of Breſlaw and Glogaw, to hinder the Soldiers quarter'd there from taking Service in the Pruſſian Forces, which 'tis ſaid are already enter'd into Great Glogau; and that the Count Algarotti, who is often with the King, was preparing to ſet out for France, whither the Marquis de Beaveau is already gone. The Report of the Queen of Hungary's Delivery, &c. proves falſe.

The King has written a Letter to the States General on account of the March of his Forces to Sileſia.

Publick Prayers are put up in this City for the Proſperity of the King's Arms. A great many falſe Stories are invented about the Expedition to Sileſia, which are chiefly owing to the extraordinary Impatience of the People; but the trueſt Account that we can yet learn is, That when the King enter'd Sileſia, he march'd firſt toward Lignitz, when the Religious Convents and Societies ſent Deputies to him to implore his Protection, and to deſire that he would grant them the free Exercise of their Religion; of which the King aſſur'd them he would conſider. On the 28th paſt, the Arch-prieſt of Grunberg made a Panegyrick upon his Majeſty from the Pulpit, and exhorted his Congregation to ſubmit to that Prince and obey him. Five thouſand Men of the Auſtrian Troops, or rather Country Militia, would have entred into the City of Breſlau, but the Burghers prevented it, by compelling the Magiſtrates to maintain the Privilege of their City, which is, not to re-

Imperial Garison. The King propoſed to be with his Army at Breſlau by the 18th. The Counts Wenceſlaus de Wallis and de Preyſing, who command at Great Glogau, being extremely perplex'd what to do, have caus'd the Town to be ſhut up, and ſet Hands at work Day and Night to put it in a good State of Defence.

Tho' his Majeſty has near 100000 Men on foot, moſt of whom may be alſo ſaid to be in motion, it ſeems as if he intended to augment his Forces, and particularly by ſending to Poliſh Pruſſia and Lithuania to engage ſeveral thouſands of Ulans there, who are a ſort of Coſſacks and Tartars, or at leaſt the Deſcendants of thoſe two Nations, and are very fit to ſupport the Fatigue of War.

We are aſſur'd the Court has receiv'd the News of the Death of Charles Leopold Duke of Mecklembourg, the Father of Princeſs Anne Regent of the Empire of Ruſſia; but what Day he dy'd is not ſaid. He was 62 Years of Age, being born Nov. 26. 1679. The Beginning of his Regency was very much diſturb'd by his Differences with his Nobility, of which the Imperial Court taking Cognizance, and the Duke refuſing to ſubmit to the Decrees of the Aulic Council of the Empire, Mecklemburg was immediately poſſeſt by the Troops of Execution, which ſtay'd there till the Duke Chriſtian Lewis was appointed Adminiſtrator of that Duchy. 'Tis ſaid, that one of the Princes of the Brandenbourg Family will be a Candidate to be elected Duke of Courland.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, Dec. 20. Since my laſt came in the Pearl, Daubuz; the Madona de Roſario and Dominico, Biaſio Brazille; both from London, to take in Fiſh and Tin for the Mediterranean; and the Magdalin, Dempſey, from Dublin for Breſt. 'Blows hard.'

Plymouth, Dec. 23. Since my laſt came in the Friend's Goodwill, Plant, from Milford for London; the Port Merchant, Wooley, from Lisbon for Dartmouth; the Catherine, ——, from Waterford for Oſtend; the Liberty, Tenough, from Limerick; the Society, Redwood, from Petersburgh; and the Concordia, Breſwick, from Bourdeaux for Hamburgh.

'*P. S.* The Maſter of a French Veſſel juſt come in 'here ſays, that on the 14th inſtant, about 20 Leagues 'to the S. S. E. of Scilly, he met with a Spaniſh Pri'vateer of 26 Guns, who made him bring to; and 'that he ſaw Two Prizes brought into St. Sebaſtian's. 'One was laden with Tobacco, bound for Morlaix, 'the other with Rice, taken by a Boat off Havre. 'This laſt Prize, he ſays, was ſold for 8000 Dollars.

'On Sunday laſt a Luggſail-boat was forc'd into the 'Sound, and lay at Anchor all Night, and on Mon'day Morning turn'd out in a very great Storm of 'Wind at S. E. It is generally thought ſhe was a 'Spaniſh Privateer; and the Maſter of a Collier, who 'came in laſt Night ſays, he met her about two Miles 'off our Harbour's Mouth, and believes he ſaw 40 'Men in her.

Pool, Dec. 24. On the 22d inſt. put into Studland-Bay the St. Catherine, Roberts, of and for London from Figuera; the Sea-Nymph, Harman, of and from London for Jamaica; the Hooper, Hooper, from Liſbon; and a Dutch Ship bound for Curacao. 'Blows 'hard at S. E.

Cowes, Dec. 24. Wind W. S. W. On the 22d came in the Love, Merrine, of and from Dublin for Rotterdam; 'who loſt his Boat over-board in the late 'bad Weather, and ſuſtained ſome other Damage;' the Prudent Ann, Chaſe, from Rotterdam for Lisbon: On the 23d came in the Ann and Mary, Ahier, of and from New-England for London ('being very leaky); the Maria, Hoogwerff, of and for Rotterdam from Lisbon; 'who was three Hours on the Shingles, 'where he loſt one of his Anchors;' and the Notre Dame, Deſoij, from Dunkirk for Rochelle. This Morning ſailed the Enterprize, Skinner, of and for London from Virginia; the Diſpatch, Mudie; and the Elizabeth, Hepburn, for Rotterdam; and the John and Margery, Sangſter, for Hamburgh; all three from South Carolina. Juſt now came in the Dove, Stienſen, of Aberdeen, from Newcaſtle for Lisbon; 'having 'been three Months out of Newcaſtle. He was firſt 'drove into the North Sea, and now had been as far 'Weſtward as the Land's-End. He has received Da'mage in his Veſſel, and muſt repair her before he 'can proceed.'

Portſmouth, Dec. 26. Since my laſt came in the Carolina Brig, Woods, from Rotterdam; the Tagus, Clements, from Lisbon; and the Young Harmanus, Jelles, from Bourdeaux.

'Sailed the Rebecca Brig, Innes, for Rotterdam; the Sarah Sloop, Baſſett, for Guernſey; and the Wheemel Dogger, Machiells, for Zeeland.

At Spithead are arrived his Majeſty's Ships the Romney, Capt. Medley, from Lisbon; and the Thunder Bombketch from the Downs. Alſo the St. Vincent, Eſtrique, from Amſterdam for Marſeilles; and a Dutch Man of War, outward-bound, Capt. Linſlager.

His Majeſty's Ship the Cambridge is come into the Harbour from Spithead.

'Wind N. E. and once more pleaſant Weather.'

'This Morning came in the King of Portugal, 'Hughes, from Lisbon, laſt from Studland-Bay, where 'ſhe had been forc'd aſhore the 21ſt inſtant, and re'ceiv'd ſome Damage.' Came in alſo the Buckingham Man of War.

Deal, Dec. 26. In the Downs his Majeſty's Sloop the Blaze Bomb; a Dutch Ship for Eaſt-India; the London, Pipon, for Gibraltar. 'The Dutch Ship 'that ſailed for Africa is putting back.' Came down ſince laſt Poſt and ſailed thro', the Britannia, Tremble, *with Stores* for Jamaica; the Gould, Hudſon, for Carolina. Arrived the Induſtry, Sheppardſon, from Virginia. Juſt came to the Downs a Dutch Ship for Eaſt-India. Wind S. S. E.

Deal, Dec. 27. In the Downs his Majeſty's Ships Blaze and Grampus, two Dutch Ships for Eaſt India, and one for Africa; the London, Pipon, for Gibraltar; the Gould, Hudſon, for South Carolina; and the Navey Tranſport, for Portſmouth. Arrived the Enterprize, Skinner, from Virginia, laſt from Cowes.

Arrived

In the Humber, the Moore, from Gottenburgh.

LONDON.

We are aſſur'd by Letters of the 3d ult. N. S. from Petersbourg, that the Treaty of Alliance and Commerce which has been ſo long on the Tapis between this Nation and Ruſſia is at length ſign'd by Mr. Finch our Miniſter there, and the Commiſſioners appointed by the Regency. They add, that the Velt Marſhal de Munich is not yet quite recover'd of the Cholic, and that General Charles de Biron was arreſted at Moſcow while he was making merry at an Entertainment he had provided on his Brother the Duke of Courland's Birthday.

His Majeſty has iſſued his Royal Proclamation appointing Wedneſday the Fourth Day of February next to be obſerv'd as a Day of General Faſting and Humiliation throughout England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, for imploring the Bleſſing of God upon his Majeſty's Juſt War againſt Spain.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majeſty for the following Counties for the Year enſuing, not inſerted in our laſt.

Nottingham. Thomas Langford, Eſq;

South Wales.

Brecon. Jeffrey Jeffreys of Brecon, Eſq;
Carmarthen. Poſtpon'd.
Cardigan. Poſtpon'd.
Glamorgan. Rowland Dawkins of Kilvrooth, Eſq;
Pembroke. Poſtpon'd.
Radnor. Edward Price of Boultibrooke, Eſq;

North Wales.

Angleſea. Rice Williams of Quirt, Eſq;
Carnarvon. John Owen of Caſtlemay, Eſq;
Denbigh. William Myddelton, Eſq;
Flint. Henry Lloyd of Rhyll, Eſq;
Merioneth. Robert Wynne of Cromine, Eſq;
Montgomery. Corbet Owen of Rhienſaiſon, Eſq;

On Saturday laſt the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge Lottery, viz. No. 40728, 23204, each 1000 l. No. 13031, 6911, 50802, 56819, 7422, 11645, 45285, 21699, 61172, 30976, each 100 l. No. 16948, 60797, 1462, 43515, 49740, 61710, 1414, 18421, 5777, 44600, 60936, 12459, 64773, 56413, 22398, each 50 l.

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham to be Colonel of the Fourth Troop of Horſe Guards, in the room of the Lord Viſcount Shannon deceaſed.

As the Domeſticks of the late Lord Shannon were returning on Saturday Evening from his Funeral at Walton in Surrey, they were attack'd about Eight o' Clock at Bloody Bridge by Four Foot-pads, who robb'd them of their Money and other things of Value; the Steward was ſhot in the Shoulder, and the Cook had two or three of his Fingers ſhot off. As they were in Coaches and unarm'd, they could not make a proper Defence againſt the Ruffians.

Yeſterday the Right Rev. Dr. Gilbert Lord Biſhop of Landaff was conſecrated by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury at his Grace's Palace at Lambeth.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Wood, late of Finsbury, Middleſex, Coach and Coach-Harneſs-maker.

John Edes, of Mount-ſtreet, Middleſex, Carpenter and Builder.

Ferdinando Comerford, of Mill-Bank, Weſtminſter, Baker, Meal-factor and Chapman.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	00 33	06 54

Bank Stock 138 1-4th to 1-half. India 154 1-4th to 1-half. South Sea 98 1-8th. Books ſhut. Old Annuity 109 7-8ths to 110. New ditto no Tranſfer. Three per Cent. nothing done. Seven per Cent. Loan 99. Five per Cent. ditto 83. Royal Aſſurance 10 London Aſſurance 10 3-4ths. African 10. India Bonds 31. 19 s. to 41. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 31. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101; Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 143. Equivalent 141. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 19 to 15 s.

Decemb. 25. 1740.

WHereas one John Carey did, on or about the 13th Day of June laſt, leave at the Queen's Inn at Forreſt Row, in East Grinſted in Suſſex, a Roan Gelding; If the ſaid John Carey doth not pay for keeping the ſaid Gelding in a Fortnight, he will be ſold to pay the ſame.

This Day is Published,

ANTI-MACHIAVEL:

Or, An *Examination of*

Machiavel's PRINCE.

WITH

NOTES HISTORICAL *and* POLITICAL,

BY

Mr. DE VOLTAIRE.

Tranſlated from the *French*.

The Tranſlation of the PRINCE, *included in this Examination is made from the Italian Edition of* 1550, *which is reckoned more complete and correct than any other that is extant; as the Quotations from* Tacitus, Petronius, Cicero, *&c. are render'd into Engliſh.*

Printed for T. WOODWARD, at the *Half-Moon* between the Two *Temple* Gates, in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

This Day is Publiſhed,

[Price Five Shillings]

AN EXPERIMENTAL INQUIRY

on ſome Parts of the ANIMAL ŒCONOMY.

By CLIFTON WINTRINGHAM, jun.

Printed for J. Walthoe, over againſt the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

Of whom may be had,

1. COMMENTARIUM NOSOLOGICUM *Morborum Epidemicorum & Aeris variationes in urbe Eboracensi huiuſque ſimilis per ſedecim annos graſſantes complectens.*

Auctore CLIFTONO WINTRINGHAM, M.D

2. The HISTORY of PHYSICK, from the Time of Galen to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century; chiefly with regard to Practice. In a Diſcourſe written to Dr. *Mead*.

By J. FRIEND, M.D.

The 3d Edition, in 2 Vols. 8vo.

3. R. WELLER, M.D. *De Medicina Mentis.*

4. Obſervations on the different Strata of Earths and Minerals. By J. STRACHEY, Eſq; F.R.S.

5. *T. Lucretius Carus* of the Nature of Things. Tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe by *Thos. Creech*, M.A. The Sixth Edition, Illuſtrated with Notes: Making a complete Syſtem of the Epicurean Philoſophy.

This Day is Publiſhed,

[Price 2 s. in Sheets]

(From the Originals, never before printed)

THE

Negociations of Sir THOMAS ROE,

IN HIS

EMBASSY to the OTTOMAN PORTE,

FROM

The Year 1621, to 1628, Inclusive.

Completeing his ſaid EMBASSY, and

Containing,

A great Variety of Curious and Important Matters, relating not only to the Affairs of the TURKISH EMPIRE, but alſo to Thoſe of the OTHER STATES of EUROPE, in that Period.

His Correſpondences with the moſt illuſtrious Perſons, for Dignity or Character; as with the Queen of *Bohemia*, *Abdalem Gabor* Prince of *Tranſylvania*, and other Potentates of different Nations, &c.

And many Uſeful and Inſtructive Particulars, as well in relation to TRADE and COMMERCE, as to Subjects of LITERATURE; as Ancient Manuſcripts, Coins, Inſcriptions, and other Antiquities.

Printed at the Expence of the Society for Encouragement of Learning;

And ſold by *G. Strahan* in Cornhill, *C. Rivington* in St. Paul's Church-yard, *F. Vaillant* in the Strand, *J. Brindley* in New Bond-ſtreet, *S. Baker* in Ruſſel-ſtreet Covent-garden, and *J. Osborn* junior in Pater-noſter-row, Bookſellers to the ſaid *Society*.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter Row*.